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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/688,983	10/17/2000	Jeff S. Eder		2397
53787	7590	01/03/2007		
ASSET TRUST, INC. 2020 MALTBY ROAD SUITE 7362 BOTHELL, WA 98021			EXAMINER DASS, HARISH T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3693	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/03/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/688,983

Applicant(s)

EDER, JEFF S.

Examiner

Harish T. Dass

Art Unit

3693

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 157-181 and 201-213 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 157-181 and 201-312 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/5/06.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

In view of the Appeal Brief filed on April 11, 2006, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED.

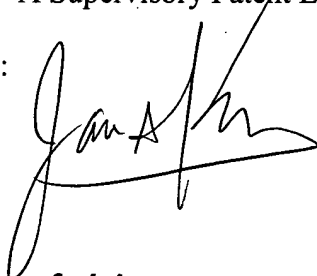
To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing

below:



Status of claims:

Claims 1-91 (original claims) canceled.

Claims 92-106 and 122-132 (amended claims) canceled.

Claims 1-156 (original and amended claims) canceled.

Claims 182-200 (amended claims) canceled.

Art Unit: 3693

Applicant has canceled all previous claims (1-156 and 182-200) and has introduced new claims (157-181 and 201-213).

Claims 157-181 and 201-213 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 157-181 and 201-213, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 157-181 and 201-213 do not produce a "concrete" result in the "A computer readable medium having sequences of instructions stored therein, which when executed cause the processor in a computer to perform a risk management optimization method" and "An advanced management method". The claims are directed to measuring risks using different known economical factors. The results (optimizing) in the present application do not produce concrete results. It is unclear how the present application expresses how the resulting optimization is being applied to risk management, and how is it used in representing such elements as: brand, customer

Art Unit: 3693

relationship, employee relationship, alliance, etc which are not quantifiable. For example, is brand or market sentiment quantifiable? if so, is it repeatable?

The results of applicant's invention in arriving at a probable success factor is clearly not the same results found in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. V. Signature Financial group, Inc.*, 149 F 3d 1371; 47 USPQ 2d 1599 decided by the U.S. Courts of Appeals. "Today we hold the transformation of data representing discrete dollar amounts by a machine through a series of mathematical calculations into a final share price constitutes a practical application of a mathematical algorithm, formula or calculation because it produces a useful, concrete and tangible result, a final share price momentarily fixed for recording and reporting purposes". In the *State Street* case the "concrete, tangible, and useful results" is allocating money to different funds.

In the *AT&T v. Excel Communications* the useful, concrete, and tangible results is the claimed step of "producing message record for long distance telephone calls, enhanced by addition of Primary Interexchange Carrier (PIC) indicator". The system performs different calculations and the result facilitates differential billing of calls made by the subscriber to long distance service carrier.

In the present application, the disclosure is nothing more than generalities as to various risks and assessing and categorizing various risk factors. However, the disclosure is short on specifics as to explicitly how certain risk factors are determined. Specification lists numerous factors but there appears to be so many variables and subjective determinations to be made at each step of the calculation system.

Furthermore, it is unclear from the disclosure how the computer would be programmed

Art Unit: 3693

in order to take into account all of these subjective risks factors for calculating the risks and optimization **Although the instant** specification is replete with generalizations regarding the various factors to be taken into consideration, it is short on any specific direction or guidance as to actually gathering the necessary data, inputting the required data and programming a computer to achieve the desired results. Further, the specification lacks guidance as to how the resulting optimization is being applied in every case and combination. There is no indication in the specification of how the composite factors (elements) are used (picked by trial, error and/or emotion) to evaluate the risk/strength of a specific intellectual property, brand, etc. A manipulation of risk factors, without affecting the result of actual determination of optimization, is not of itself patentable.

Therefore, it is clear from the definition of "concrete" and the analysis of the disclosed elements (Brand, sentiment value, etc) and the claimed limitations of the present invention mentioned above that the disclosure of the present invention is nothing more than generalizations regarding the various factors to be taken into consideration, and it is short on any particular or specific direction or guidance in achieving the desired results and in providing a concrete result which should be repeatable. Consequently, the claims are analyzed based upon the underlying process and thus rejected as being directed to a non-statutory process.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 3693

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 157-181 and 201-213 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or Use the invention.

In particular, the disclosure is nothing more than generalities as to various risks and assessing and categorizing various risk factors. Various factors are combined to optimize risk management without providing systematic means to achieve risk management optimization. In the present application, the disclosure is nothing more than generalities as to various risks and assessing and categorizing various risk factors. However, the disclosure is short on specifics as to explicitly how certain risk factors are determined. The specification lists numerous factors, but there appears to be so many variables and subjective determinations to be made at each step of the calculation system. **Furthermore**, it is unclear from the disclosure how the computer would be programmed, without undue experimentation, to convert text and essay questions and responses into computer data and in order to take into account all of these subjective risk factors, which the calculation process appears to entail. **Although the instant** specification is replete with generalizations regarding the various factors to be taken into consideration, it is short on any specific direction or guidance as to actually gathering the necessary data, inputting the required data and programming a computer to achieve the desired results. Further, the specification lacks guidance as to how to use the

Art Unit: 3693

optimization in every case and combined. There is no indication in the specification of how the composite factors (elements) are used (picked by trial, error and/or emotion) to evaluate the strength of a specific intellectual property, brand, etc. A manipulation of risk factors, without the means to effect the actual determination of optimization, is not of itself patentable. There is no indication in the specification of how the elements are combined for evaluation of risks, the elements are randomly picked if so they are repeatable.

Applicant's specification does not explain: How to measure plurality of risks? Identifying one or more risk management activities based upon said risks and calculating an amount of capital available for said risk management activities using at least a portion of said data. Explain how optimization is done. How market value is computed. Also where in specification quantifying risk under scenarios ... is explained? What is normal and extreme scenario? Is it simply arbitrary assumption of historical risk verse an impact of unforeseen event? How it is quantified? Where in the specification is learning being explained. How does the system learns? How the enterprise value and risks are quantified? Applicant is requested to provide clear explanations how these activities are performed and to clearly point out where in specification these limitations are defined or described. Examples will help examiner to better understand the applicant's invention and focus on relevant search. Applicant's specification doe not provide clear description how the invention is exercised.

Art Unit: 3693

Claim Objections

3. Claims 212-213 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim.

Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claims 212 and 213 are improper dependent claims, the claims are dependent on claim 214, which is not claimed (does not exist).

Double Patenting

4. Claim 211 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 204. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 157, 159-163, 165-167, 169, 171-176, 178-180 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman et al. (hereinafter Baseman – US

6,671,673) in view of Tamayo et al. (hereinafter Tamayo – US 6,836,773).

Re. Claim 157, Baseman discloses Baseman measuring a plurality of risks using at least a portion of said data [Abstract; col. 1 lines 7-10, 25-30 (various performance measures); col. 6 lines 22-33];
identifying one or more risk management activities based upon said risks [col. 6 lines 22-33; col. 14 lines 37-49];

calculating an amount of capital available for said risk management activities using at least a portion of said data [col. 2 line 49 to col. 3 line 18, 35-45 (investment planning, budgets, hedging); col. 8 lines 9-15; col. 11 lines 32-33 (investment analysis)];
and,

determining a combination of risk management activities that optimizes aspects of enterprise financial performance selected from the group consisting of market value, risk and combinations thereof within a constraint of the available capital [col. 11 lines 17-40; col. 27 lines 17-32, 58-63; col. 28 lines 16-25 (risk) (maximize shareholder value)].

Baseman does not explicitly disclose preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing.

Tamayo discloses preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing [col.1 lines 37-47; col. 2 line 8-12, 22-24] to automatically collect and integrate data from different sources to be use in process of generating prediction or recommendation cost effectively (col. 3 line 10). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to

Art Unit: 3693

modify the disclosure of Baseman and include preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing, as discloses by Tamayo, to collect data from enterprise wide system and format (prepare) different types for addressing risk management.

Re. Claim 159, Baseman discloses wherein a market value further comprises one or more categories of value selected from the group consisting of an current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-41].

Re. Claims 160-162, Baseman discloses wherein a risk management activity is selected from the group consisting of establishing one or more risk management control systems, completing one or more risk transfer transactions and combinations thereof [col. 6 lines 22-40; col.7lines 20-33], wherein establishing each of one or more risk management control systems further comprises identifying a risk reduction activity and optionally establishing a method for implementing said activity in an automated fashion [col. 10 lines 12-43], and wherein completing one or more risk transfer transactions further comprises completing activities selected from the group consisting of insurance purchases, derivate transactions, and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-55; col. 15 lines 6-14 (options = financial instrument) insurance and underwriting are known for transfer of risks].

Art Unit: 3693

Re. Claim 163, Baseman discloses developing a computational model of organization market value by category of value, element of value and external factor by completing a series of multivariate analyses in an automated fashion using at least a portion of the data, and *quantifying* a plurality of risks by a category of value using said model, where a category of value is selected from the group consisting of current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof [B – col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27; [B – col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27 and see supra].

Re. Claim 165, Baseman discloses an optimization of aspects of financial performance selected from the group consisting of current operation value, real option value, market sentiment value and combinations thereof [col. 1 lines 25-38; col. 3 lines 35-40].

Re. Claim 166, Baseman discloses determining an optimal combination of risk management activities further comprises using a method selected from the group consisting of quasi Monte Carlo, genetic algorithm, multi-criteria optimization and linear programming [col. 8 lines 16-42].

Re. Claim 167, Basemane discloses using one or more shadow prices from a linear programming optimization calculation to identify an optimal budget for risk management activities [col. 12 lines 30-51].

Art Unit: 3693

Re. Claim 169, Baseman discloses Baseman measure a plurality of risks using at least a portion of said data [Abstract; col. 1 lines 7-10, 25-30 (various performance measures); col. 6 lines 22-33],

identify one or more risk management activities based upon said risks [col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27 and supra];

calculate an amount of capital available for said risk management activities using at least a portion of said data [col. 2 line 49 to col. 3 line 18, 35-45 (investment planning, budgets, hedging); col. 8 lines 9-15; col. 11 lines 32-33 (investment analysis)], and

determine a combination of risk management activities that optimizes aspects of enterprise financial performance selected from the group consisting of market value, risk and combinations thereof within one or more constraints of the available capital [col. 11 lines 17-40; col. 27 lines 17-32, 58-63; col. 28 lines 16-25 (risk) (maximize shareholder value)].

Baseman does not explicitly disclose networked computers each with a processor having circuitry to execute instructions, a storage device available to each processor with sequences of instructions stored therein, which when executed cause the processors to, prepare data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing. Tamayo discloses networked computers each with a processor having circuitry to execute instructions [col. 5 lines 7-11; col. 6 line 50 to col. 7 line 3], a storage device available to each processor with sequences of instructions stored therein, which when executed cause the processors to [col. 7 lines 4-27],

prepare data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in

Art Unit: 3693

processing [col. 2 lines 4-9; 22-24] to automatically collect and integrate data from different sources to be use in process of generating prediction or recommendation cost effectively. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman and include preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing, as discloses by Tamayo, to collect data form enterprise wide system and format (prepare) different types for addressing risk management.

Re. Claim 171, Baseman wherein a market value further comprises one or more categories of value selected from the group consisting of an current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-41].

Re. Claims 172-174, Baseman discloses wherein a risk management activity is selected from the group consisting of establishing one or more risk management control systems, completing one or more risk transfer transactions and combinations thereof [col. 6 lines 22-40; col.7lines 20-33], wherein establishing each of one or more risk management control systems further comprises identifying a risk reduction activity and optionally establishing a method for implementing said activity in an automated fashion [col. 10 lines 12-43] and wherein completing one or more risk transfer transactions further comprises completing activities selected from the group consisting of insurance purchases, derivate transactions, and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-55; col. 15

Art Unit: 3693

lines 6-14 (options = financial instrument) insurance and underwriting are known for transfer of risks].

Re. Claim 175, Baseman discloses developing a computational model of organization market value by category of value, element of value and external factor by completing a series of multivariate analyses in an automated fashion using composite applications and at least a portion of the data, and *quantifying* a plurality of risks by a category of value using said model, where a category of value is selected from the group consisting of current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof [col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27; [col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27 and see supra].

Re. Claim 176, Baseman discloses wherein a series of multivariate analyses are selected from the group consisting of identifying one or more previously unknown item performance indicators, discovering one or more previously unknown value drivers, identifying one or more previously unknown relationships between one or more value drivers, identifying one or more previously unknown relationships between one or more elements of value, *quantifying* one or more inter relationships between value drivers, *quantifying* one or more impacts between elements of value, developing one or more composite variables, developing one or more vectors, developing one or more causal element impact summaries, identifying a best fit combination of predictive model algorithm and element impact summaries for modeling enterprise market value and each of the components of value, building predictive models using transaction data,

Art Unit: 3693

determining a net element of value impact for each category of value, determining a relative strength of the elements of value between two or more enterprises, developing one or more real option discount rates, calculating one or more real option values, calculating an enterprise market sentiment value by element, developing a covariance matrix, developing a series of scenarios, simulating a financial performance under a given scenario and combinations thereof [col. 13 lines 12-40; col. 20 lines 1-36; col. 25 lines 41-53; col. 27 line 58 to col. 28 line 15].

Re. Claim 178, Baseman discloses an optimization of aspects of financial performance selected from the group consisting of current operation value, real option value, market sentiment value and combinations thereof [col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27; [B – col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27 and see supra].

Re. Claim 179, Baseman discloses where determining an optimal combination of risk management activities further comprises using a method selected from the group consisting of quasi Monte Carlo, genetic algorithm, multi-criteria optimization and linear programming [col. 8 lines 16-42].

Re. Claim 180, Baseman discloses using one or more shadow prices from a linear programming optimization calculation to identify an optimal budget for risk management activities [col. 12 lines 30-51].

Claims 201-202, 204, 207, 209, 211 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman in view of Tamayo and Ching (US 6,078,901).

Re. Claim 201, Baseman discloses *quantify* a tangible impact for a plurality of risks [col. 6 lines 22-33; col. 11 lines 17-40; col. 5 lines 32-41].

Tamayo discloses aggregating and preparing data from a plurality of enterprise related systems for use in processing [col. 1 lines 37-47; col. 2 lines 2-5, 22-24], and leaning from at least a portion of the data [col. 8 line 65 to col. 9 line 2; col. 21 lines 46-55; col. 22 lines 13-17; col. 23 lines 49-60] to incrementally build on top of data stream and adopt better trends and changing conditions. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman and include preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing, as discloses by Tamayo, to collect data form enterprise wide system and format (prepare) different types for addressing risk management and incrementally build on top of data stream and adopt better trends and changing conditions for addressing risk.

Ching discloses one or more elements of value on one or more subsets of value selected from the group consisting of a category of value, a component of value and combinations thereof where one or more elements of value are selected from the group consisting of alliances, brands, customers, customer relationships, employees, employee relationships, infrastructure, intellectual property, information technology,

Art Unit: 3693

partnerships, processes, production equipment, vendors, vendor relationships and combinations thereof, and where a plurality of risks are selected from the group consisting of event risks, contingent liabilities, volatility and combinations thereof [col. 13 lines 20 to col. 18 (see categories - intellectual property, balance sheet, copyright), options on future contracts, option theory, risk, risk assessment); col. 40 lines 11-19; col. 29 lines 59-60] to drive value based on deterministic solution and mathematical relations between all the market factors and economically reasonable inputs (col. 11). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman and Tamayo and include the above elements of value (all economical reasonable inputs), as disclosed by Ching, to drive value based on deterministic solution and mathematical relations between all the market factors and economically reasonable inputs.

Re. Claim 202, Baseman discloses identifying one or more risk management activities based upon one or more *quantified* risks [col. 6 lines 22-33; col. 14 lines 37-49], calculating an amount of capital available for said risk management activities using at least a portion of said data [col. 2 line 49 to col. 3 line 18, 35-45 (investment planning, budgets, hedging); col. 8 lines 9-15; col. 11 lines 32-33], and determining a combination of risk management activities that optimizes aspects of enterprise financial performance selected from the group consisting of market value, risk and combinations thereof within a constraint of the available capital [col. 11 lines

Art Unit: 3693

17-40; col. 27 lines 17-32, 58-63; col. 28 lines 16-25 (risk) (maximize shareholder value)].

Re. Claim 204, Baseman discloses wherein a category of value is selected from the group consisting of current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof and a component of value is selected from the group consisting of revenue, expense, capital and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-41, see supra].

Re. Claim 207, Baseman discloses analyzing at least a portion of the data as required to *quantify* an enterprise value and risk [col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27; [B – col. 17 lines 35-38; col. 8 lines 16-27 and see supra]. Tamayo discloses aggregating and preparing data from a plurality of enterprise related systems for use in processing [col. 1 lines 37-47; col. 2 lines 2-5, 22-24] to automatically collect and integrate data from different sources to be use in process of generating prediction or recommendation cost effectively (col. 3 line 10). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman and include preparing data from a plurality of enterprise transaction systems for use in processing, as discloses by Tamayo, to collect data form enterprise wide system and format (prepare) different types for addressing risk management.

Ching discloses by one or more subsets of value selected from the group consisting of a category of value, a component of value, an element of value and combinations thereof

Art Unit: 3693

where an element of value is selected from the group consisting of alliances, brands, customers, customer relationships, employees, employee relationships, Infrastructure, intellectual property, information technology, partnerships, processes, production equipment, vendors, vendor relationships and combinations thereof,

where an enterprise value further comprises a market value, and

where an enterprise risk further comprises a sum of a plurality of risks selected from the group consisting of event risks, contingent liabilities, volatility and combinations thereof

[col. 13 lines 20 to col. 18 (see categories - intellectual property, balance sheet, copyright), options on future contracts, option theory, risk, risk assessment); col. 40

lines 11-19; col. 29 lines 59-60] to drive value based on deterministic solution and mathematical relations between all the market factors and economically reasonable

inputs (col. 11). It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a

person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman and Tamayo

and include the above elements of value (all economical reasonable inputs), as

disclosed by Ching, to drive value based on deterministic solution and mathematical

relations between all the market factors and economically reasonable inputs.

Re. Claim 209, Baseman discloses identifying one or more risk management activities based upon one or more *quantified* risks [col. 6 lines 22-33; col. 14 lines 37-49];

calculating an amount of capital available for said risk management activities using at least a portion of said data [col. 2 line 49 to col. 3 line 18, 35-45 (investment planning, budgets, hedging); col. 8 lines 9-15; col. 11 lines 32-33 – see supra];

Art Unit: 3693

and

determining a combination of risk management activities that optimizes aspects of enterprise financial performance selected from the group consisting of market value, risk and combinations thereof within a constraint of the available capital [col. 11 lines 17-40; col. 27 lines 17-32, 58-63; col. 28 lines 16-25 (risk) (maximize shareholder value)].

Re. Claim 211, Baseman discloses wherein a category of value is selected from the group consisting of current operation, real option, market sentiment and combinations thereof and a component of value is selected from the group consisting of revenue, expense, capital and combinations thereof [col. 5 lines 32-41, see supra].

Claims 158, 164, 170, 177, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman and Tamayo, as applied to claims 157, 163, 169 above, and further in view of Packwood (US 7,006,992).

Re. Claim 158, Packwood discloses *quantifying* risks under scenarios selected from the group consisting of normal (acceptable), extreme (unacceptable) and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman, Tamayo and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Re. Claim 164, Packwood discloses wherein the method further comprises *quantifying* risk by element of value and external factor where the elements of value are selected from the group consisting of alliances, brands, customers, customer relationships, employees, employee relationships, infrastructure, intellectual property, information technology, partnerships, processes, production equipment, vendors, vendor relationships and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman, Tamayo and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Re. Claim 170, Packwood discloses wherein measuring a plurality of risks further comprises *quantifying* risks under scenarios selected from the group consisting of normal, extreme and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman, Tamayo and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Art Unit: 3693

Re. Claim 177, Packwood discloses wherein the method further comprises *quantifying* risk by element of value and external factor where the elements of value are selected from the group consisting of alliances, brands, customers, customer relationships, employees, employee relationships, infrastructure, Intellectual property, information technology, partnerships, processes, production equipment, vendors, vendor relationships and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosure of Baseman, Tamayo and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Claims 205, 210 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman, Tamayo, and Ching as applied to claims 201, 207 above, and further in view of Packwood.

Re. Claim 205, Packwood discloses wherein *quantifying* a plurality of risks further comprises *quantifying* risks under scenarios selected from the group consisting of normal, extreme and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the

Art Unit: 3693

disclosure of Baseman, Tamayo, Ching and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Re. Claim 210, Packwood discloses wherein *quantifying* an impact for plurality of risks further comprises *quantifying* an impact for a plurality of risks under scenarios selected from the group consisting of normal, extreme and combinations thereof [Abstract; col. 1 lines 25-31, 45-46 ("different risks to a business "); col. 5 lines 56-62 and example]. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to modify the disclosures of Baseman, Tamayo, Ching and include the above feature, as disclosed by Packwood, to identify a series of predetermined risk factors which are quantified with a measurable characteristic.

Claims 168, 181 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman and Tamayo, as applied to claim 157, 169 above, and further in view of Ranger (US 6,301,584).

Re. Claim 168, Ranger discloses using metadata mapping to convert, integrate and store a plurality of enterprise related data from a plurality of enterprise related systems in accordance with a metadata standard where a metadata standard is selected from the group consisting of xml and metadata coalition specification and a metadata

Art Unit: 3693

mapping table is used to support the integration, conversion and storage of data [col. 3 lines 30-38; col. 5 line 42 to col. 6 line 23; col. 10 lines 1-40; col. 12 line 59 to col. 13 line 5] to collect relevant information located at a *plurality* of sites and stored in *plurality* of incompatible formats according to configurable search strategies. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to combine the disclosures of Baseman and Tamayo and Ranger and include using metadata mapping to extract data from data sources and integrate into a model and present to the user in improved and different format.

Re. Claim 181, Ranger discloses converting and storing a plurality of enterprise related data from a plurality of enterprise related systems in accordance with an xml or metadata coalition metadata standard [col. 3 lines 30-38; col. 5 line 42 to col. 6 line 23; col. 10 lines 1-40; col. 12 line 59 to col. 13 line 5] to collect relevant information located at a *plurality* of sites and stored in *plurality* of incompatible formats according to configurable search strategies. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to combine the disclosures of Baseman and Tamayo and Ranger and include using metadata mapping to extract data from data sources and integrate into a model and present to the user in improved and different format.

Art Unit: 3693

Claims 203, 206, 208 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baseman and Tamayo, as applied to claim 201, 207, above, and further in view of Ranger (US 6,301,584).

Re. Claim 203, Ranger discloses wherein aggregating and preparing data from a plurality of enterprise related systems for use in processing, further comprises using metadata mapping to integrate and store data from said systems in accordance with a common schema [col. 3 lines 30-38; col. 5 line 42 to col. 6 line 23; col. 10 lines 1-40; col. 12 line 59 to col. 13 line 5] to collect relevant information located at a *plurality* of sites and stored in *plurality* of incompatible formats according to configurable search strategies. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to combine the disclosures of Baseman, Tamayo, Ching and Ranger and include using metadata mapping to extract data from data sources and integrate into a model and present to the user in improved and different format.

Re. Claim 208, Ranger discloses wherein aggregating and preparing data from a plurality of enterprise related systems for use in processing, further comprises using metadata mapping to integrate, convert and store data from said systems in accordance with a common schema [col. 3 lines 30-38; col. 5 line 42 to col. 6 line 23; col. 10 lines 1-40; col. 12 line 59 to col. 13 line 5] to collect relevant information located at a *plurality* of sites and stored in *plurality* of incompatible formats according to configurable search strategies. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 3693

having ordinary skill in the art to combine the disclosures of Baseman, Tamayo, Ching and Ranger and include using metadata mapping to extract data from data sources and integrate into a model and present to the user in improved and different format.

Re. Claim 206, Baseman discloses wherein a risk management activity is selected from the group consisting of establishing one or more risk management control systems, completing one or more risk transfer transactions and combinations thereof [col. 6 lines 22-40; col.7 lines 20-33].

Conclusion

Claims 157-181 and 201-213 are rejected.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harish T. Dass whose telephone number is 571-272-6793. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 4:50 PM.

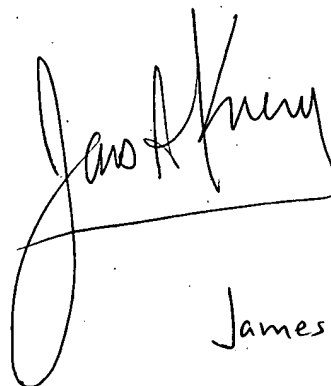
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James A. Kramer can be reached on 571-272-6783. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 3693

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Harish T Dass
Examiner
Art Unit 3693

12/18/06

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Kramer", with a large, stylized loop at the end of the signature.

12/22/06

James Kramer